FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SRV'S TRAN TRI SIGNS SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL, MEETS WITH DODE

Protocol Signed

AU022102 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The joint Albanian-Vietnamese Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation today signed the protocol of its fourth meeting in Triana. Gani Qemo, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed the protocol for Albania. Tran Tri, member of the state committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for science and technology and chairman of the Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed for Vietnam.

Attending the signing ceremony were (?Kristaq Jole), deputy minister of agriculture; (Ndreci Ferizo), deputy director of the First Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and members of both delegations. Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Tirana, was also present.

Received by Dode

AU022103 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission, today received the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for scientific-technical cooperation led by Tran Tri, member of the state committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for science and technology and chairman of the Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Also attending were Gani Qemo, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Tirana.

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 JULY

AU021943 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Union of Portugal led by (Gamaltino Euzino), first secretary of the Central Committee of the union, arrived in our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA]. It was met by Koco Dane, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee.

DALLY CALLS FOR INCREASE IN EXPORTS, IMPROVED WORK

AU021205 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Vast Resources for Increasing Exports and Boosting the Efficiency of Foreign Trade"]

[Excerpts] The constant development and consolidation of the people's economy based on the principle of self-reliance has led to a growth of social production and creation of inexhaustible resources for increasing exports, reducing the imports of commodities and boosting the efficiency of our foreign trade. As a result of the efforts for implementing the tasks set by the party, in 1979, as compared with 1976, the export of goods increased by 26 percent. [paragraph continues]

The export of concentrated chrome and chrome ore has been increased noticeably. The export of petrol was about six times higher; electric power three times more; tobacco 50 percent more; and so on. During this period the number of commodities for export and their processing level have been improved. Many of the previously imported commodities are now being domestically produced, thus ever more satisfying the needs of the people and the economy.

Effective efforts to fulfill the tasks in the field of export are also being made this year. However, along with the good performance there are also deficits in certain commodities simply because of defects and weak points, mainly of a subjective nature. They relate to the failure to fulfill the export plan as required, that is, in time, quantity, quality, variety and packing. There have been frequent cases showing that work has been performed according to the concept: "Let us produce commodities for export regardless of production costs, the net income of the enterprise and so on." On the other hand, several failures have been covered up by the overall statistics at a time when all conditions for fulfilling and overfulfilling the export plan have been available. What is needed?

First, the grassroots party organizations in economic enterprises and agricultural economic units, activating their organs, should try to instill a sound conviction in every worker, cadre and specialist about the indispensability of fulfilling and overfulfilling the export plan and thus implement the party's slogan that "there can be no imports without exports."

Second, expansion of exports and upgrading of its efficiency require further and constant improvement of the quality of commodities and their packing and display. Good results have been achieved in this regard. Several enterprises have received no complaints from the enterprises of foreign trade about commodities for export. However, the improvement of the quality of commodities remains a continuing requirement.

Third, the increase of currency income is directly connected with the pace of the fulfillment of the export plan. The uneveness in the export of commodities is fraught with serious consequences for the economy. Thus, last December the export of commodities was five times more than in January of the same year. In the fourth quarter plan the exports were two times higher than in the first quarter. This kind of pace causes not only great difficulties in the fulfillment of the export plan, but also creates a problem in securing monetary funds during the whole year. It becomes an obstacle for importing certain commodities and raw materials which are needed by the people's economy every day, every week and every month, and not only at the end of the year.

Fourth, at present, in addition to the increase in the export of traditional commodities, all conditions have been created for introducing to foreign markets other commodities which have not yet been appraised but are in demand, and at profitable prices. For example, these include marble chips, coke, dolomite, magnesia, volcanic glass and so on.

By further increasing the sense of responsibility, strengthening the discipline of the plan and of work organization and giving prededence to problems of commodity exports, which should be studied thoroughly, all the opportunities to further increase the export of our commodities are available. The commodities should be of an ever better quality, wider range and of higher profitability.

BTA COMMENTATOR VIEWS BREZHNEV-SCHMIDT TALKS

AU021533 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 2 Jul 80

["In Spite of Scepticism"--BTA Headline; by BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, July 2, BTA--In spite of the scepticism of some Western states about the visit of Federal Chancellor Schmidt to Moscow, the visit ended with an explicitly expressed will for cooperation and agreement. The Brezhnev-Schmidt dialogue aroused fresh optimism that detente is still the main hope of the peoples and the only promising line in policy.

The meeting of the two leaders is undoubtedly a vote of confidence in the relations between statesmen in the active study of the complicated problems on bilateral and global scale, in the establishing of traditions in the exchange of views between them. The contacts between Mr Brezhnev and Mr Schmidt are in themselves a valuable capital in the sphere of those international relations which five years ago entered the political vocabularly as "the spirit of Helsinki".

There was not idyll talk in the Moscow capital and neither was it expected. There dominated the serious analysis of the situation, the explicitness and the sincerity in discussing the problems of bilateral, regional and world character. The two parties to the talks proceeded from the awareness that the problems forming the range of topics on the Moscow agenda, rise in their significance superior to mere bilateral relations having a fateful significance for the whole of mankind.

"Our expectations aroused by the Moscow visit were fully justified" said Mr Schmidt, expressing the satisfaction with his talks with Mr Leonid Brezhnev. The attempts of Mr Strauss and others of his sort at presenting Mr Schmidt's visit to Moscow as a political harakiri for the cause of Bonn and the West, have failed. In the Soviet capital the federal chancellor openly and calmly set forth the positions on which he deemed it necessary to concentrate the attention.

Many were those who related one step or another in the negotiations to only the missiles or the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Schmidt, too, is not alien to such views. He, however, apparently does not exclude a broader and multilateral study of the crisis phenomena, a kind of moratorium of the escalation of tension capable of providing the time needed for its overcoming through negotiations.

Though the chancellor interpreted in a peculiar way the balance on regional and European scale, he assesses it as "an irrevocable precondition for peaceful future", and this is important.

The dialogue in which Bonn believes as far as Soviet-West German cooperation is concerned, can gradually expand to enwrap in a more objective manner also the values on which the regulation of international relations depends in economic, political and military aspect.

The dialogue was not only well timed but also fruitful for the creation of an atmosphere of trust and constructiveness along the difficult road to detente and peace.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

AU010858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 80 p 1, 4

[Apparent text of joint communique on the visit of Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 20 to 25 June 1980, issued in Sofia]

[Text] Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 20-25 June 1980 at the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid his respects. Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, after which Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in his honor. In the friendly conversation that followed, Daniel Lisulo presented a message and conveyed best wishes on behalf of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and chairman of the United Party of National Independence [UNIP].

During his visit to Bulgaria, Daniel Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, visited the capital and the country, where he inspected economic enterprises and went sightseeing, visiting cultural monuments and tourist sites. Warm and friendly hospitality was accorded to the guest.

Official talks were held between Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, which proceeded in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The following officials participated in the talks: on the Bulgarian side, Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgical industry and mineral resources, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Zambian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Marko Markov, chef de cabinet to the Council of Ministers chairman; Georgi Georgiev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Yordan Zvetanov, deputy minister of machine building industry; Delcho Lulchev, deputy minister of construction and construction materials; Kamen Ivchev, as representative of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers; and Dimitur Chorbadzhiev, ambassador and head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 7 Department.

On the Zambian side, the following officials participated in the talks: P. K. (Kassutu), member of the UNIP Central Committee, deputy head of the delegation; R. Chisupa, minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade, member of Parliament; F. M. (Ualusiku), deputy secretary of the cabinet of the Zambian prime minister; (Dz. S. Mapomagen), director of the Zambian industry and mining corporation; Dr S. L. Chivuno, permanent secretary of the National Committee on Development and Planning; Dr D. Simonada, director of the National Committee for Housing; K. (Nissingo), deputy director of the Bureau of Research at the UNIP Central Committee, S. K. K. Shimbale, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia in Bulgaria; (E. Chissengalumbwe), chief state attorney; and D. (Maniza), director of the European Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Zambia.

During the talks Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia, devoted great attention to bilateral relations between their two countries. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the constantly ascending relations in the political, economic and cultural sectors.

The role of the joint Bulgarian-Zambian committee for economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation was stressed as an important means of developing cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit a scientific and cultural cooperation plan was signed between the two countries for the 1980-82 period. A protocol on mutual recognition of the validity of diplomas and certificates of education as well as a barter agreement and an airlines agreement were also signed.

The two sides agreed to mark in a suitable manner the great event in the Bulgarian people's history, which is to be festively celebrated in 1981--namely the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

The two leaders discussed topical international issues and ascertained with satisfaction that their countries share identical or close stands on basic world problems.

The two sides expressed their concern at international tension, which is a result of the imperialist and reactionary forces' dangerous policy, and which has produced an intensification in the armaments race and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. The two sides confirmed their resolve to work for the consolidation of the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces in the struggle for the preservation and development of the process of detente, for universal and full disarmament, for the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension and for the guarantee of peace and security throughout the world.

The two sides stressed the necessity for all signatory states to implement the CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki in its entirety as a long-term program of action. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will proceed in a constructive atmosphere and will be successfully concluded.

The two leaders welcomed the proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe and its independence, as a result of the long heroic struggle waged by the people of that country against the colonial-racist regime, for the construction of a free and just society. The two sides confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and economic exploitation, for their national independence.

The Bulgarian side highly appreciates the contribution of the Republic of Zambia to the national liberation struggle in southern Africa. The two sides expressed their support for the nonalined countries' movement, its role in reducing international tension and its struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for the consolidation of national independence, for peace and social progress.

The Zambian side expressed its appreciation of the positive role played by the countries of the socialist community in preserving and consolidating peace, for disarmament, for detente and for the development of cooperation throughout the world, as well as for the support these countries are rendering to the newly liberated and developing countries and to the national liberation movements.

The two sides expressed themselves in support of the reorganization of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis, on a basis of equal rights, in support of liquidating exploitation and discrimination in international trade, in support of respecting the right of all states to manage and use their own natural resources.

The two sides expressed themselves in support of further enhancing the role of the United Nations in consolidating peace and international security on the basis of a strict observance of the goals and principles of the UN Charter by all states.

The two government leaders expressed their great satisfaction with the talks conducted between them and the agreements achieved. These agreements achieved at the time of the visit of Zambian prime minister to Bulgaria represent an important new contribution to the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia.

Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, expressed his gratitude to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the warm hospitality accorded to him during his stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, invited Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Zambia. The invitation was accepted with gratification.

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBERS ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Kubadinski Meeting

AU011428 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, on 1 July received Gen Francisco Sarais and Col Nazaret Correia, members of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Portugal.

Dwelling on coinciding aspects of the two countries historical and social development, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski briefed the guests on the activity of the Fatherland Front and its National Council and its role in support of the people's government and the assistance it renders to the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

The representatives of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council described the role of this organ as a consultative body assisting the president and guaranteeing the normal functioning of the democratic regime and the success of the Portuguese revolution. They expressed their conviction that the visit to Bulgaria will assist them in their struggle to further democratize the Portuguese regime.

Officials Greet Guests

AU021953 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA)--The second day of the visit of the members of the Revolutionary Council of Portugal, General Francisco Sarais and Colonel Pedro Julio Nazaret Correia to Bulgaria, passed in busy activity.

Today the Portuguese guests met Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, Colonel General Atanas Seerozhiev, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army and Mr Peyu Berbenliev, deputy chairman of the Committee of Culture.

During their talks with Mr Vladimir Bonev, Mr Sarais and Mr Correia pointed out that the contacts they have had here were of great value for them as progressive officers. "The revolution in Portugal was not carried out by a political party, but by a group of young progressive officers. The tasks we set ourselves were very great and have outgrown the framework of our possibilities, but we were helped by the progressive parties", they said.

General Sarais stressed that in the forthcoming general presidential elections in Portugal, a serious struggle will be led between the blocks of the left-wingers and the right-wingers. He expressed his conviction in the victory of the left forces in the elections.

At their meeting with Mr Tanchev the two parties to the talks pointed to the major significance of the talks between the State Council President Zhivkov and the Portuguese President Gen Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, last year in Bugaria.

The celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state was one of the topics at the Portuguese guests' talks at the Committee for Culture with Mr Berbenliev, who made them familiar with the past and the present of Bulgarian culture and art.

FILIPOV, DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

AU011457 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 1 BTA--The talks of the Bulgarian Government economic delegation, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of BCP, continue here.

Mr Filipov called yesterday on Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and chairman of the ruling Indian National Congress Party. I, and on behalf of the Bulgarian delegation expressed condolences for the loss of Sanjay Gandhi, secretary general of the All-Indian Committee of the Indian National Congress Party, and her son.

The stay of the delegation includes signing of new concrete agreements between Bulgarian and Indian foreign trade organizations and enterprises. They cover industrial joint production, foundation of joint ventures, joint marketing in third countries, expansion of bilateral trade and diversification of the list of trade items with industrial and consumer goods and raw materials.

Very impressive are the mutual understanding and real prospects for putting Bulgaro-Indian economic cooperation and trade on a new basis--in scale, term and planning.

Such was the content of yesterday's constructive talks of the head of the Bulgarian delegation with the chairman of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament, Mr Balaram, the minister of trade, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, the state minister of industry, Mr Charajit Chanana, and representatives at the parliament--members of the "Friends of Bulgaria" club.

Economic Agreement Signed

AU011930 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Delhi, July 1 BTA--The results of the visit of a Bulgarian Government economic delegation, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, found expression in the agreement signed today.

Mr Filipov and Mr Narasimha Rao, India's minister of foreign affairs, signed a final document on the talks. It points out clearly the chief trends in bilateral cooperation in the sphere of economy, trade, science, technological progress and the ways for their fulfillment.

Mr Rao assessed highly the final document. He underlined that the very fruitful talks and the successful work of the joint commission, as well as the concrete agreements already signed have created a sound basis for a further strengthening of the friendly relations which link the two states. The Indian foreign minister stressed that India and Bulgaria thus give an expression of their determination to make every effort for the successful implementation of the long-term reciprocally advantageous economic cooperation.

Mr Filipov said that a start of a new approach has been marked now in the all-round cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic sphere. This, according to him, is a significant contribution not only to the friendly Bulgaro-Indian relations but also to the cause of peace and international understanding.

The 5th session of the Bulgaro-Indian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation ended today. The protocol on the session was signed by the chairmen of the two sides of the commission--Mr Toncho Chakurov, Bulgaria's minister of mechanical engineering, and Mr Rao Birendra Singh, India's minister of agriculture.

The two sides agreed to develop their future economic and trade relations on a long-term, planned basis. New forms and spheres of cooperation were specified in agriculture, the food industry, mechanical engineering and heavy industry, electronics, communications equipment and electrical engineering, metallurgy and mineral resources, the light, chemical and pharmaceutical industry, planning and technological progress. Among these new forms is the industrial joint production, foundation of joint ventures and joint appearance on third markets.

The two sides agreed to considerably increase trade in the 1981-85 period.

Bilateral interest was shown in long-term agreements on Indian deliveries of hide and leather goods, textile, iron ore, road building and textile machines and medicines, and on Bulgarian exports of fertilizers, soda ash, ships, mechanical engineering, electronic, electrical engineering and pharmaceutical products. Representatives of Bulgarian and Indian foreign trade organizations signed concrete agreements on the delivery of some of these goods.

Visit Concludes

AU021948 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Delhi, July 2 (BTA)--A Bulgarian Government economic delegation led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and member of the State Council visited India from June 20 through July 2, 1980 at the invitation of the Indian Government.

During his stay in Delhi, Mr Filipov was received by Mr Reddy, the Indian president, by Mr Hidayatullah, the vice president of India and by Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi. He delivered a message by Mr T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president to Prime Minister Gandhi.

Mr Filipov had talks on a wide range of issues with Mr Rao, the minister of foreign affairs and with the Indian ministers of trade, agriculture, shipping and transport, the minister of planning of the oil and the chemical industry, with state ministers of industry and defence and with the president of the popular chamber of parliament.

A memorandum was signed on the talks between Mr Filipov and Mr Rao. It defines the basic trends in the expansion of bilateral cooperation in the economic, the commercial, the industrial, the cultural and the technological spheres. Specialists from the two countries will hold meetings in 1980 and 1981 to define the specific spheres of cooperation.

During the visit of the Bulgarian economic delegation was held the fifth session of the Bulgaro-Indian joint commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation and was signed a protocol by the Bulgarian co-chairman Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering and the Indian co-chairman, Mr Rao Birendra Singh, minister of agriculture. The protocol defines new spheres of cooperation in mechanical engineering, the (heavy and) the electric engineering, the electronic industry and the communications, the metallurgical industry and mineral resources, agriculture, the light, the chemical and the pharmaceutical industry. The two parties to the talks agreed that favourable conditions and possibilities existed for the furthering of trading relations and they said they would strive to achieve a tangible rise in trade in the 1981-1985 period. They expressed their interest in the concluding of long-term agreements on Indian supplies of iron ore, furs and leather articles, textiles, road-building equipment and pharmaceutical articles and on Bulgarian deliveries of nitrogenous fertilizers, soda ash, chemical and pharmaceutical products, ship and port facilities, articles of the metallurgical and electrical engineering.

CHANGES, APPOINTMENTS TO PERMANENT COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED

AU301426 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 80 p 3

[Report on closing meeting of the 13th session of the Seventh National Assembly, held in Sofia, 25 June 1980]

[Excerpt] At the proposal of the leaderships of the parliamentary groups of the BCP and the BNAU [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union], the National Assembly decided to adopt a decision on changes in the composition of some permanent committees. Georgi Andreev Atanasov was relieved of his post as deputy chairman of the socioeconomic development committee; Dimitur Ivanov Karamukov, National Assembly deputy was elected deputy chairman of the socioeconomic development committee; Ivan Dragoev Penev, National Assembly deputy, was elected deputy chairman of the Legislative Committee; Chudomir Asenov Aleksandrov, National Assembly deputy, was elected member of the socioeconomic development committee; Boris Lazarov Velchev, National Assembly deputy, was elected member of the foreign affairs committee and Atanas Yanev Yanev, national assembly deputy was elected member of the Committee on Election Control. After this, Comrade Vladimir Bonev declared the 13th session of the Seventh National Assembly closed.

POLITBURO'S LILOV MEETS WITH MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

For a report on the activities, and meeting with Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural Y. Tsedenbal, of Politburo member Aleksandur Lilov during his visit to Mongolia, see the Mongolia section of the 3 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PRAGUE VIEWS SCHMIDT-BREZHNEV MEETING IN MOSCOW

Kvasnicka Comment

LD030914 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Discussing the results of the talks in Moscow of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Radio Prague's analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka points to the fact that they have been held in an extremely complicated international situation. They are therefore all the more important for the promotion of bilateral relations as well as for Europe and peace in general. The mere fact that the talks did take place is a positive factor in itself.

From the very first day of Helmut Schmidt's Moscow talks it had been obvious that as regards certain issues the views of both sides are diametrically opposed. Neither Leonid Brezhnev nor Helmut Schmidt were hiding this fact. Apparently the West German chancellor was very eager to accentuate certain views formed, especially in Washington. In other words, his attitude was influenced by White House pressure. This especially applies to the fact that Chancellor Schmidt changed his original decision to start negotiating about missiles before the putting into effect of last December's decision of the NATO Council. Helmut Schmidt also rather markedly identified himself with the United States' attitude to the Afghanistan issue. For the time being he has not taken into account the actual circumstances aggravating the situation around Afghanistan.

Chancellor Schmidt was given a frank explanation of the Soviet attitude. In addition to his original program he even met the Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov and his first deputy and chief of staff, Marshal Ogarkov. It is to be hoped that their arguments, expressing concern over NATO's armaments policies, have been taken into account by Chancellor Schmidt with a view towards finding ways to negotiate and to find positive approaches to disarmament. The same should actually apply to Afghanistan.

Results Hailed

LD022216 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] A dialogue is continuing. Yes, this fact, above all, is the most important result of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt. This meeting, as all papers throughout the world agree, was a prime international event. The continuation of the dialogue is made more valuable by the fact that it took place at a time when Washington wanted to weaken the international prestige of the Soviet Union. Chancellor Schmidt visited Moscow 2 weeks before the start of the summer Olympic games, which Carter wanted to boycott. Just as the plans for the Olympic boycott have collapsed, in the same way the attempts to isolate the Soviet Union have ended.

Moscow became the place for a meeting whose importance considerably exceeds the framework of bilateral relations and which has rightly become the most important international event in recent weeks.

Chancellor Schmidt thus has joined the dialogue which the United States was trying to discontinue and make impossible under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan. It was shown yet again that it is not possible to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. Furthermore, West European countries have their own interests and are not willing to blindly follow every zig-zag in Washington's policy.

This is why, after the Soviet-French summit meeting held a few weeks ago, Schmidt came to Moscow, and there is no doubt that this dialogue will lead to more. Washington does not like such a state of affairs. Its reaction to the Soviet-French meeting was more than irritable. Now, the case is the same. Schmidt's trip to Moscow was preceded, as is known, by a letter to the chancellor which even the smooth diplomatic language of Bonn described as inadmissible. It's author, as it is generally known, was none other than the President's adviser, Brzezinski.

The Moscow dialogue has taken place. Its results, as the communique shows, are positive. The talks took place in a constructive atmosphere and one of the results is the signing of a long-term program of cooperation in the economic sphere.

Leonid Brezhnev said that the results of the talks cannot be simplified. Questions exist where an agreement has been achieved and others where views are fundamentally different. This is natural. The talks were between countries with different social systems and all the effects of those disruptive moments brought to the Soviet-FRG relations by Bonn's negative political steps, above all by its support for the American medium range missiles, could not be removed.

Chancellor Schmidt spoke in favor of detente and for the preservation of contacts. The future will show whether the steps of the West German policy will be guided by this or not--for example, in the case of such a traumatic question for Europe and the world as the decision of NATO Council of last December.

The Moscow meeting, and this is its most valuable result, has shown the usefulness of a dialogue--a dialogue made more valuable by the fact that it took place in a complex international situation, and this is why it represents an important event not only for bilateral relations but also for international life. It is at the same time an important impetus for the future.

SFRY'S VRHOVEC VISITS KARLOVY VARY, MEETS WITH COLOTKA

Visit to Karlovy Vary

LD022030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, who is on an official freindly visit in Czechoslovakia, visited Karlovy Vary today. He acquainted himself with our biggest spa and with the history and the present and long-term prospects of the local cure. In the afternoon Josip Vrhovec arrived in Bratislava by air.

Received by Colotka

LD022122 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bratislava--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received visiting Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec in Bratislava on Thursday. Peter Colotka informed the guest of Slovakia's political, economic and cultural development. Josip Vrhovec voiced the conviction that his current visit will help strengthen friendship between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and contribute to the struggle for peace and international detente. Earlier in the day, the Yugoslav representative visited the west Bohemian spa of Karlovy Vary, the venue of the 22nd international film festival. He inspected the local Moser glass works before flying to Bratislava later.

BILAK HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S CAZACU

LD021628 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks in Prague today with Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. They informed each other about the implementation of the conclusions of the congresses of both parties--the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 12th RCP Congress--and exchanged views on the development of relations between the two fraternal parties and countries and on the topical issues in world developments and in the international communist and workers' movement.

STROUGAL HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR TECHNICAL DELEGATION OFFICIAL

LD021256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Gerhard Weiss, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers [as heard], who is heading a delegation of the GDR at the 23d session of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Prague. The two representatives valued the development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the GDR and stressed the importance of the systematic expansion of specialization and cooperation in production as well as cooperation on third markets. The GDR delegation then visited the combined steel works national enterprise in Kladno. They were accompanied by federal Vice Premier Jindrich Zahradnik.

COLOTKA RECEIVES CZECHS, SLOVAKS LIVING ABROAD

LD020848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, yesterday received representatives of progressive associations and institutions of Czechs and Slovaks living abroad as well as representatives of foreign scientific institutes. The guests are attending a conference on emigration and the life of expatriates in the world, arranged in Bratislava by Matica Slovenska.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR

LD021306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the new ambassador of Ecuador in Czechoslovakia, Cesar Roman Gonzalez, in connection with the commencement of his tour of office in Prague today. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal also received the new Czechoslovak ambassador in the Republic of Iraq, Jan Straka.

DZUR GREETS PEN SOVAN ON PRK ARMY DAY

BK300430 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Jun (SPK)--Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, sent a greetings message to Pen Sovan, Kampuchean minister of national defense.

The message was sent on the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army.

The officers and combatants of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the message stresses, warmly greet the Kampuchean people's victory over the savage Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and the founding of the PRK. We know that that victory constituted a defeat for the reactionaries and expansionism and contributed to the maintenance of peace, stability and progress in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

We note with joy that the Kampuchean people, relying for their strength on the disinterested and multiform aid of the socialist countries, especially that of the Soviet Union and the SRV, have in a short time achieved important successes in the restoration of economic and social life and in national defense.

In conclusion, the Czechoslovak minister conveyed wishes for a happy development and harmonious cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS THANK YOU MESSAGE FROM HUSAK, STROUGAL

BK290328 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Recently Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR, sent a thank you message to Comrade President Heng Samrin for the latter's greetings on the 35th anniversary of the liberation day of Czechoslovakia. The message reads:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CSSR Government and people and in our own names, we express sincere thanks for the warm congratulations and greetings that you have offered on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Armed Forces.

We are pleased with your appreciation of the victory that the Czechoslovak people under party leadership in socialist construction have achieved in their peaceful foreign policy, a policy which pursued together with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, professes among other things the CSSR support for the assistance to the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

We firmly believe that the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between our two countries will further develop in all fields in the interests of our two peoples and of the victory of the socialist, peace and progressive forces the world over. We wish you and, through you, the entire Kampuchean people more victories in the days to come in your efforts to rehabilitate your lives and build the PRK.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES VENEZUELA'S FARIA ON BIRTHDAY

AU011313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jun 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram of Congratulations"]

[Text] Prague, 26 June, CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, sent a congratulatory telegram to Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela, on the latter's 70th birthday.

In the telegram Comrade Husak highly praised Comrade Faria's many years of devoted activities at the head of the fraternal party of Venezuelan communists in their determined and just battle for the rights of the workers class and the working people of Venezuela. For the years to come he wished him much health and many new successes in his responsible work for the happy future of Venezuela's people.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT RESULTS, POTENTIAL VIEWED

AU010816 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 80 p 3

[Frantisek Zdobina article: "Even Advice Must Be Asked For; From the Economic Experiment to the Set of Measures; Experiences Confirm the Correctness of the Direction; Profit Exceeded by Kcs3 Billion; Ratio Between Labor Productivity and Wages Is Favorable"]

[Excerpts] It has not been said anywhere but it can be declared with virtual certainty: If the consultation with representatives of 17 economic production units organized a few days ago by the executive board of the government commission for questions of planned management led by CSSR Minister of Finance Comrade L. Ler were open to those who had not been invited, the largest hall in Prague would have been filled to the last seat. The agenda was the same as it is every 6 months--it was the fifth consultation on experiences acquired in verifying the comprehensive experiment of efficiency and quality control in 12 industrial and 5 construction and food industry economic production units. The reason for the attractiveness of the consultation is not difficult to guess. The moment is drawing near when the Set of Measures for Perfecting the Planned Management System of the National Economy After 1980 will go into effect. Ministries, economic production units, enterprises and plants are interested in the experiences of the experimenting organizations because they have been testing and solving problems ahead of time to which the set of measures had to respond.

Do We All Have the Same Bellies?

One of the first speakers to take the floor was Comrade F. Brabec, general director of the wool industry economic production unit in Brno. Comrade F. Brabec drew attention to the danger stemming from the incorrect theory of "same" bellies and to the possibility of the emergence of some conflicts in the sphere of wage policy at places where no differentiation is made among outstanding, good and poor workers. The set of measures anticipates the possibility of conflicts. It demands that leading workers not dodge conflicts, but that they give priority to the social interest in every case and differentiate remunerations on merit.

The latest nationwide data on the development of the ratio between wages and social productivity of labor reconfirm the urgency of this warning. In nonexperimenting enterprises one of the two indexes is hardly different from the other. Average wages have increased 2.7 percent in those enterprises while productivity has increased only 3.6 percent. This situation must not continue!

The development in the experimenting economic production units has indicated that if we succeed from the very beginning of the introduction of the set of measures in linking material incentives with material accountability we can expect a change for the better. The wages will then fulfill their fundamental role much more precisely... in comparison with the preceding year labor productivity. In terms of actual performance (adjusted actual performance is one of the decisive indexes in the set of measures), it has increased in 12 economic production units 6.8 percent. Average wages have increased 3.5 percent, which is Kcs88 a month per employee. This ratio is undoubtedly better than elsewhere!

Undertaking Business Ventures Does Not Mean Holding Out One's Hands in Supplication

In assessing the course of the experiment the discussion focused not only on the need to dovetail individual plans more closely (which is in harmony with the letter of the set of measures); the effectiveness of the system of tolerances as one of the instruments of the plans' stability (the set of measures reckons with the system of tolerances) has also been confirmed. However, the discussion about a balance between the so-called input and output deserves particular attention, owing to its general implications.

Many directors and other executives take advantage of every suitable opportunity to stress (we apologize to those who are an exception) that the input--that is the supply of materials, energy, manpower and so forth--must be in accordance with the claimed results. True, one cannot bake with water, but the requirements of most processing organizations for their production are DISPROPORTIONATE. It was customary to make claims and the previous planning practice to a certain degree encouraged one to do so, and because people behave as conditions prompt them to behave, it is interesting to see how the situation developed in the experimenting organizations.... These organizations for the most part have been increasing their production tasks and other tasks! They were bolder than other enterprises but still cautious. After all, they highly exceeded their plans.

It is the desire of each "enterpreneur" to obtain for himself the most favorable conditions possible. However, desire is one thing and economic necessity quite another, and the leading officials of the government committee for questions of planned management drew particular attention precisely to this economic necessity. That which the enterprises and economic production units are allotted this year and in the future is the maximum. They cannot anticipate any "additional allocations." At several places, for instance, increasing demands are being raised for the allocation of new manpower. Additional manpower does not and will not exist. As this situation cannot be changed, some captains of industry are presenting shortage of manpower as an objective cause of the failure to fulfill the plan and other problems.

However, is this really an argument that can be taken seriously? Other industrial countries are ensuring the development of production in manufacturing despite a constantly declining labor force. In our country there is the opposite trend. The use we are making of operating resources is equally inefficient.

Let us admit it openly: Many of our economic employees lack the ability to undertake business ventures, the readiness to seek new ways and the courage to grapple with difficulties and to take risks for the benefit of the cause. The set of measures will force them to do so. It is better to prepare oneself for it instead of waiting for some prompting.

The experimenting organizations--and that is another aspect which is promising for the future--have fulfilled (with the exception of the Ogako economic production unit, Elitex and the engineering technology works) the set tasks, reduced their requirements for input from it!

The consultation recommended more active support for socialist business ventures but warned at the same time against the danger of their limitation. Some representatives of economic production units noted that the sectors could (as has happened on other occasions) disturb the spirit of the set of measures by imposing various limitations that could easily find their way into the instructions for execution of the set of measures. [paragraph continues]

The habit of using the index of gross production will also continue to exert influence even though the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidum and the government clearly says that "the fulfillment of the plan and the achieved results can no longer be unilaterally evaluated according to gross production."

Using One's Own Resources in the Economy

The principles of the experiment have also reinforced the khozraschet system of economy. Since 1978 economi production units have been using only those resources they themselves created. They have not received any additional resources. At first it was like walking on thin ice but the experimenting organizations soon realized the advantages of financial autonomy.

But let facts speak for themselves: In the 3 years of the experiment [to the end of 1980] the experimenting enterprises will have exceeded the envisaged profit by Kcs3 billion (!) which is 8.5 percent. Savings resulting from reduced material and energy demands on production already account for a considerable part of the creation of profit over and above the plan. The economic production units could have added even greater resources to their funds had their profit not been reduced by unproductive costs (fines, damages, penalties), which are still high.

It can be generally said that the economic instruments have had a smaller impact on quality than was expected. It will be necessary to ponder this fact and to prefect the structure of the indexes and of the entire system of quality control. The structures governing the relation between economic production units and foreign trade also deserve to be reexamined; they are not flexible enough and only slowly reflect the changes taking place on foreign markets.

The Mission Has Not Ended Yet

It would also be desirable in the interest of a smooth transition to the conditions of the set of measures to pay attention to price policy, to the control of technical development (the experimenting economic production units have dovetailed technical development more closely with the tasks of the plan) and to other aspects of the experiment. However, it suffices to stress what is essential: That the more than 2 years of the verification of the comprehensive experiment with its more than 50 important changes in the system have proved the viability of the decisive parts of the new elements of management. All those who had the courage to respond to the call for help and for participation in the elaboration of the system of measures deserve thanks for it. Their mission has not ended yet. The experiment continues this year. Its principals have pledged that everyone's request for advice will be accommodated. They can provide really qualified advice because the course of the experiment is being evaluated by authorized people, theoreticians and practitioners who are above all, enthusiasts full of zeal and good will to help a good cause.

Prudent executives from economic production units and enterprises should seek advice, not wait for it passively.

CPCZ DAILY: EDUCATORS MUST BE CONVINCED, 'PRACTICING' MARXISTS

AU271705 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "With a Communist Conviction]

[Excerpts] This happened a few years ago. [paragraph continues]

A female graduate of the humanities branch of the university, who had just received her red diploma, was reluctant to enter the educational service at a school. She stated her reason for this quite frankly and unambiguously: She did not feel capable of rearing the pupils in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology. She had been incapable of intrinsically identifying herself with the contents, ideas and purpose of this doctrine, despite the fact that she had passed all examinations in Marxism-Leninism with top grades during her studies.

In viewing this event that was more an exception than the rule it can, and must, be said: First, this candidate for the teaching profession, this future secondary school professor, had mastered during her 5 years of studies dozens of theoretical instructions, principles and connections. During the exercises and seminars she was among the most active students. She excelled during examinations. But nevertheless, the Marxist-Leninist science had remained foreign and distant for her. For her it had not become an instruction for thinking, for her attitudes and deeds. She studied without a close internal attitude toward the subject. She studied formally, for the sake of the abstract sum-total of knowledge, for the sake of a diploma, and this in an institution that is wholly devoted to social sciences, the supreme mission of which is to prepare and shape the personalities of future socialist teachers.

Another graduate of the pedagogical department of the university with a similar intrinsic detachment from Marxism-Leninism decided to take up her work as a teacher. She was committed, as well as justified, to do this by her appropriate qualifications. However, the paradox is that her civic attitudes and acts stand in obvious contradiction to what she presented to her pupils during lessons. In striking contrast to the upbringing-educational orientation and to the materialist contents of the curriculum are her regular attendance at Sunday church rites and her resorting to other forms of religious "spiritual solace."

In this context our principles on the right to have freedom to join a religious denomination are generally known. Our socialist state proclaims and recognizes them. The teacher, too, is a citizen of this state. She may be a member of a religious denomination. But the rearing of our growing generation is not her private affair and it must be carried out in the spirit of the principles of a socialist state--that means in the sense of the materialist world outlook. In the instances we have cited a practical dilemma crops up: Can one rear youth effectively without an inner conviction, in a double-faced way? Scarcely that.

Such instances are far from typical, but let us not see everything through rosecolored glasses.

The Marxist-Leninist world outlook is characterized by the unity of the way of thinking and the way of life, by the unity of theory and practice. It shows people how to act so that their knowledge, the orientation of their values, their own stances, starting points in practical activities and, above all, their acts themselves, would be in keeping with the progressive tendencies of social advancement borne by the workers class led by the Marxist-Leninist Party. Therefore the study of contents and basic precepts of Marxist-Leninist science must respect the principle of the unity of activities in acquiring knowledge and in applying it in practice. The knowledge acquired in studying Marxism-Leninism must change into a deep internal conviction.

To learn communism means to learn to grasp the Marxist-Leninist ideas, to reflect on them, to identify oneself with them, and consistently to apply them in everyday work and life because of a deep need and profound personal conviction. [paragraph continues]

This is the only way in which knowledge can change into a lasting active stance in the life of a person who is capable of devoting all his strength and abilities to our socialist cause and who adopts an unappeasable attitude toward all manifestations of bourgeois ideology and morals, including idealist religious obscurantism.

The basic criterion of upbringing are the concrete acts and the results of working effort. Words must be followed by deeds. Therein lies the basic sense of the socialist value orientation and of the crystallization of the socialist man's world outlook. In this connection one must not lose sight of the principle of combining the positive deed with the critical word. Criticism should open the way for deeds. Socialism cannot be decided on by vote at meetings. People capable of using golden words about socialism, but among the worst in their attitutdes and working morale, are scarcely useful to us.

Only a person who is glowing himself can enthuse others is an old and familiar truth, and it also applies to teachers, lecturers, propagandists and agitators. Without being closely bound to the sense and contents of the ideas they are spreading, they can scarcely win or enthuse people for them.

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL TASKS, HARVESTING RESULTS REVIEWED

AU011618 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Task of Primary Significance"]

[Excerpts] The good harvesting of all crops without any losses will determine how the agricultural workers will cope with their main task--to ensure the nation's nourishment, at least at the levels which have been previously achieved. Not only grain harvesting, but also the present haymaking will decide how we will succeed in overcoming the considerable differences between the two main branches of agricultural production. It will determine whether we will succeed in ensuring sufficient amounts of bulk fodder, an important component of fodder stocks, and thus reduce the consumption of fodder grain in animal production. In the last 2 years we had to import millions of tons of grain for foreign currency in order to prevent the numbers of livestock from decreasing and to ensure meat production.

This is not an easy chore. Actually, the difficulties in supplies of meat to the market are an understandable consequence of the poorer grain harvests in the last 2 years, and particularly last year's harvest. The payment of billions spent for purchasing fodder grain abroad has burdened our entire national economy. The imports have to be paid for by exports--frequently of those commodities which would have otherwise enriched our domestic market. Moreover, we must bear in mind that the purchase of fodder abroad is becoming increasingly expensive and difficult.

According to the state plan, during the harvesting time the farmers should harvest and store well 11 million tons of grain, 0.25 million tons of legumina and more than 190,000 tons of winter rape seed. Compared with last year, the sowing acreage particularly of barley and rape has been expanded. Winter crops have been sown well, and within the optimal time period. This has considerably contributed to their having wintered very well. This spring it was necessary to plow under only about 20,000 hectares of cereals, which represents about 1.5 percent of the total acreage.

We succeeded, more or less on time, in treating the winter crops as needed and in maintaining their good standards by agrotechnical measures, but there were difficulties with the spring crops, because the planned sowing could be completed only towards the middle of May. That is why the state of the crops shows such differences.

It would be premature to draw conclusions.

If, in the past few years, the enterprises had primarily prepared two alternative harvesting plans--one for a normal harvest, and one for difficult conditions--this year everybody should have adhered to the principle to prepare for difficult harvesting conditions as best as possible. This means not only to work out plans along these lines, but also discuss ensuring their implementation, including the necessary stopgap assistance, with party bodies and national committees in the communities, as well as with National Front organizations, patron plants and so forth.

Great attention must also be devoted to the preparation of storage facilities. As follows from the data on hand, the enterprises of agricultural procurement and supply in the Czech Socialist Republic lack facilities for storing about 350,000 tons of grain procured according to contracts; and the Slovak Socialist Republic facilities for more than 250,000 tons.

HRUSKOVIC SPEAKS AT SLOVAK PARTY COMMITTEE SESSION

LD022050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee assessed at its session in Banska Bystrica today the results of scientific-technological development in the spirit of the session of the CPSL Central Committee, held in May 1974. In assessing the region, the committee noted positive results but also pointed out some persistent shortcomings, above all in making the productive process more profitable. Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, stressed in the discussion that the effectiveness of the national economy was determined more than before by scientific-technological development and the implementation of its findings in practice. He stated that the work of the scientific-research base did not reflect its potential. The research-development, manufacture-use cycle took too long. The implementation of the research results was lagging behind the needs of actual use, and the pace of our international cooperation was not quickening, either. He recalled that for the fulfillment of tasks in the next 5-year plan it would be necessary to implement inevitable changes in the structure of industrial production in such a way that we significantly raise our general performance, above all the export ability of our economy.

FOJTIK ATTENDS REGIONAL CPCZ MEETING

LD021002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The further improvement in the effectiveness of political-educational and ideological work is on the agenda of today's plenary session of the South Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee in Ceske Budejovice. The meeting is attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

BRIEFS

EXPORT PRODUCTS--Of the 186 products in the CSSR rated as top-quality industrial products, only 75 found customers abroad of late. The reason is the products' lower technological standard when compared with similar foreign products, inadequate service, problems with spare parts and slow deliveries. [Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Jun 80 p 4 AU]

GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR--Prague--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra on Wednesday received Alexander Arthur Crabbe, who is ending his tour of duty as Ghanaian ambassador to Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1514 GMT 25 Jun 80 LD]

MITTAG INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO MEXICO

AU011115 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 26/1980 pp 3, 4

["Interview With Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee: GDR-Mexico Relations Are Deepened"]

[Text] HORIZONT: A GDR state delegation under your leadership visited the United Mexican States in early June. What was the purpose of this trip?

Guenter Mittag: The GDR state delegation visited Mexico for political and economic talks from 4 to 9 June, at the official invitation of the Mexican Government, an invitation that had been extended by Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda during his visit to the GDR last fall. The purpose of our trip was to continue the negotiations conducted at that time and to come to an understanding about further concrete steps and measures to deepen the overall relations between our states and at the same time also about new joint efforts for securing world peace. Today every step for a consolidation of relations between states--no matter how far from one another they might be located geographically--has a significance that by far exceeds the immediate bilateral interest.

Today the further development of relations between two states in the spirit of understanding, good-neighborly relations and joint actions concerning important problems for a solution of international problems constitutes a decisive and highly effective contribution to the securing of peace.

HORIZONT: What is your assessment of the current state of the overall relations between the GDR and Mexico?

Guenter Mittag: The relations between our countries had reached a high standard even before our trip. It was possible as a result of our talks and negotiations in Mexico City to make precise stipulations for a further deepening of our cooperation in the political, scientific-technical economic and cultural fields. Thus the good and continuous development that we have registered since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries 7 years ago has been continued. A basis for this--and this was reaffirmed to us by all Mexican representatives, beginning with state President Lopez Portillo--are the many identical or very close positions of the GDR and Mexico on all fundamental problems of international affairs.

HORIZONT: The meeting with Mexican President Lopez Portillo was undoubtedly the political climax of the GDR state delegation's visit to Mexico City. Can you tell us what problems were at the center of the talks?

Guenter Mittag: You are right. The talks with President Lopez Portillo were the climax of our trip. I had the great honor of conveying to the Mexican president a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. President Lopez Portillo accepted the message with great interest. In this message Comrade Erich Honecker pays tribute to Mexico's resolute commitment to peace, disarmament and international economic cooperation on the basis of equal rights. At the same time he expressed the readiness and interest on the part of the GDR to further deepen the cooperation which benefits both peoples and states.

We availed ourselves of the opportunity to brief President Lopez Portillo about the resolute policy of peace, detente and disarament pursued by our country in the spirit of the recent conference of the Portical Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states? [paragraph continues]

The president showed great interest in these concrete and constructive proposals, which are imbued with the spirit of peace and detente. The GDR and Mexico likewise advocate the securing of a durable peace and the implementation of a policy of detente and disarmament in the world. We agree in objecting to those forces that strive for a return to the policy of the cold war. President Lopez Portillo expressed his respect for the GDR's consistent commitment to peace and detente.

The GDR greatly respects Mexico's contribution to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America (Declaration of Tlatelolco--note by the editorial office) and its initiative for negotiations among the Latin American states about a limitation of conventional armaments. The support for the Nicaraguan people in overcoming the consequences of the Somoza terror regime is another example of joint actions by our states.

Naturally problems related to further deepening and consolidating bilateral relations occupied an important place in the talks with the Mexican head of state. We noted with satisfaction that the president evaluated the development of friendly relations between our states and peoples as being just as positive and promising as we did. We fully agreed with him to the effect that--proceeding from a positive balance sheet of what has been achieved and taking into consideration both countries' economic potentials--there exist many opportunities for expanding cooperation between the GDR and Mexico, particularly in the economic field, and for raising it to a new level.

Both countries' national economies supplement each other in a very advantageous manner. The 10th SED Congress will adopt the 5-year plan for social development in the GDR for 1981-85. The Mexican Government has already adopted a plan for economic development from 1980-82.

Favorable points of contacts are presenting themselves in this connection for long-term contractual agreements between both countries such as those concluded as a result of the delegation's work.

HORIZONT: You have already mentioned that you had many more talks with leading Mexican representatives. Could you say more about this?

Guenter Mittag: Very gladly, all the more so since these were also very friendly and constructive talks. First of all I would like to refer to the talks which we conducted with Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda--the first one as a matter of fact immediately after our arrival in Mexico City. Central to this talk, too, was the joint intention to make a specific contribution to consolidating the friendship among peoples and peace through a deepening of our bilateral cooperation. We agreed to the effect that detente must not be regarded as a temporary phenomenon in the peoples' life but that it is deeply rooted in legitimate historical processes.

This is why the peoples bear joint responsibility for preventing those imperialist forces that want to reset the switches from detente to confrontation. We conducted very useful talks in the economic sphere with the minister of communications and transport, Mujica; of commerce, Vega Deominguez; and of patrimony and industrial development, Oteyza. In addition there were interesting talks with prominent representatives of private industry, particularly with leading personalities of the Monterrey Alfa concern, the largest private industrial enterprise group in Mexico.

Our discussion partners valued the GDR as one of the world's highly industrialized countries, as an example of successful economic and social policy on the basis of central state planning. [paragraph continues]

They stressed Mexico's unusual interest in a dynamically developing long-term cooperation with the GDR because they are of the opinion that precisely a country such as our republic, with its centrally planned economy, will be a stable and dependable partner.

Our talk with the president of the ruling party (PRI) [Institutional Revolutionary Party] which has been in power for more than 50 years, Carvajal, was also very informative. At our meeting we discussed topical problems of international policy as well as the state and prospects of relations between our states. Gustavo Carvajal affirmed Mexico's interest in securing a durable peace and in pursuing a policy of detente and disarmament in the world.

We also were extensively informed about the development of his party and about the anti-imperialist policy it pursues.

It was in the spirit of fraternal affinity and proletarian internationalism that our meeting with Comrade Arnoldo Martinez Verduga, general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee, took place. I briefed him about the successful development in our republic and about our struggle for peace and detente and we learned from him many interesting details about the struggle of the Mexican communists.

HORIZONT: What concrete results did those talks lead to?

Guenter Mittag: Let me say first: The expectations which we had of this visit have fully materialized. On top of documents agreed upon is the "Declaration on the Further Development of Economic Cooperation Between the GDR and the United Mexican States." It contains the orientation for developing scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in definite key areas. Among such key areas are communications, the metal-processing industry, the chemical industry and fishery. In doing so both sides strive for mixed production and trade companies as well as for the joint implementation of projects on third country markets.

In a "Protocol on the Trade Agreement Between Both States for the 1980-83 Period" we agreed upon a rapid increase in the mutual commodity exchange in the immediate future.

An "Agreement on Developing Industrial Cooperation in Selected Areas" already constitutes a first step toward implementing the initially mentioned declaration of principles as well as a number of other detailed scientific-technical and commercial agreements. These include, for example, agreements on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of communications technology. Within the framework of the large-scale Mexican project for developing the rural telephone system we shall provide industrial cooperation and shall export communications technical equipment. Also agreed upon were deliveries of more cranes for the development of Mexican container ports.

The work plan for cooperation in the sphere of culture and education for the years 1981-85, which the state delegation also was able to conclude, contains multifaceted measures for the cultivation and development of cultural relations.

I am sure that the talks and agreements concluded will usher in a new period of development of long-term and stable relations with the United Mexican states, that are based on mutual interest and advantage and will benefit our peoples and states and will serve the securing of peace.

HORIZONT: So many talks, such comprehensive results--this gives an idea how intensively the time was employed in Mexico. Was there any opportunity left for seeing something of the country and people? What are the impressions with which the state delegation led by you is returning?

Quenter Mittag: Naturally we also availed ourselves of the opportunity as far as was possible to gather impressions of life in Mexico, of the beauties of the country, of the people and their rich culture.

These are, I would like to say that offhand, unforgettable impressions--first and foremost of the hospitality, the openmindedness vis-a-vis our republic and the love for peace. Naturally there are also unforgettable impressions of the Latin American temperament and of the rich nature of Mexico.

We have come to know the throbbing life of the metropolis that numbers almost 15 million residents. Also unforgotten remains the visit to the excellently arranged anthropological museum where we acquainted ourselves with the evidence of the rich cultural past of the Mexican people. In Monterrey, the country's second most important industrial center, after Mexico City, we witnessed the industriousness and great ability of the Mexican people.

The unique historical monuments of Indian art of Tulumn in southern Mexico and on the Yukatan peninsula will always remain in our memory. They are a symbol of the Mexican people's great creative vigor. Naturally we had already read and heard a great deal about the country and people of our destination. Nevertheless personal knowledge has brought us great new impressions that have substantially exceeded our expectations. I would particularly like to underscore the potential of the country as well as its dynamic economic development.

Because of its policy of peace and understanding among peoples Mexico enjoys great prestige among the international family of peoples. The name of Mexico rings well in our country for a particular reason. We have not forgotten that during the night of fascism it was Mexico that offered a home to numerous German antifascists thus literally saving their lives and enabling them to continue the antifascist struggle from Mexico.

When after the war these men and women came to their homeland, the GDR, they carried in their hearts the reminiscences of Mexico, of its rich culture, magnificent history and marvellous people. Let me conclude all this by sharing an experience of a particular nature. I had the honor and pleasure of presenting the Order of the Star of Friendship among People in gold to a Mexican citizen at the order of Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman. With it our republic awarded Mr Gilbert Bosquez, a man who, in the time of fascist barbarousness as Mexico's official representative, as consul general in Marseille, rendered assistance and support to numerous German antifascists, facilitating their departure for Mexico. I presented this high award at a reception in our country's embassy in Mexico City. All the Mexican guests and representatives of the diplomatic corps present at a really touching congratulatory assembly greeted this outstanding Mexican representative. It was, I may say, an extremely cordial great hour of friendship among our peoples, which has gained additional strength with our trip.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SED DELEGATION'S TRIP TO AUSTRIA

For the text of the joint communique issued by an SED delegation, led by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the Austrian Communist Party, on the occasion of a visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 3 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

NORWEGIAN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH BEIL

LD022304 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Chairman of the Norwegian Workers' Party Reiulf Steen is in the GDR on an official visit.

As Norwegian minister for trade and shipping he talked with state Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil today on the possibilities of closer economic cooperation.

Both agreed to develop bilateral contacts on the basis of the long-term government agreements on economic, industrial and technological cooperation. The efficiency of both economies also favors increased joint actions on third markets.

DELEGATION FROM BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTIES ARRIVES

LD021630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Following an invitation from the SED Central Committee, a delegation from both Belgian socialist parties arrived in Berlin on Wednesday. Its members are: Jos van Eynde (minister of state); Alain van der Biest and Robert Denison (members of the Politburo and deputies), as well as Emmy Spelkens and Oscar Debunne, international secretaries of the two parties.

An exchange of views began on the same day in the Central Committee building with an SED delegation led by Politburo member Kurt Hager. Topical questions on safeguarding peace and continuing the process of detente and disarmament were the main subjects discussed. The talks will continue on Thursday.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES MEDALS FROM CSSR ENVOY

LD020850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Frantisek Hamouz, Czechoslovak ambassador in the GDR, yesterday handed medals to members of the GDR National People's Army in recognition of consolidation of the brotherhood-in-arms. The distinctions were received by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense and his deputies, Col Gen Fritz Streletz and Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold.

POLITBURO, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON CEMA SESSION

AU010759 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 80 p 2

["Joint Tasks and Aims of Cooperation of Fraternal Countries: Position of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers on the 34th CEMA Session in Prague"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers heard the report on the 34th CEMA session which took place in Prague from 17 to 19 June 1980. They approved the activity of the GDR delegation under the leadership of Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The results of the coordination of the plans for 1981-85 period dealt with at the CEMA session constitute an important prerequisite for working out the countries' 5-year plans. They are a significant contribution to deepening the socialist economic integration.

With the protocols on the coordination of plans, the bilateral and multilateral agreements on the further development of specialization and cooperation of production and with the long-term trade agreements for the 1981-85 period that are close to being concluded, the present stage of cooperation is marked by fundamental agreements which determine the mutual relations between our countries for the forthcoming 5-year period.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers assessed the agreements on the specialization of means of computer technology, scientific-technical cooperation in cracking oil more thoroughly and on the development of scientific-technical cooperation with the Republic of Cuba as further important steps in implementing the long-term CEMA target programs.

The need is stressed to make even more thorough use of the opportunities of the international division of labor and cooperation in CEMA in order to enhance the capacity of the national economies on the basis of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress as well as of an intensification of production.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have presented the measures required for the implementation of the adopted decisions.

HONECKER GREETS HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ON REELECTION

AU011314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 80 p 1

["Congratulations for Pal Losonczi: Erich Honecker Cable to Hungary on Reelection; Willi Stoph to Georgy Lazar"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory message to Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

On behalf of the GDR State Council and on my own behalf I extend to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on your reelection to the office of chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

I combine with this my best wishes for new successes in your activities for the prosperity of your socialist homeland and for the further deepening of the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our states and peoples as well as for your personal well-being and good health.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Georgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of the Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on his reelection to this high post.

MINISTERS VISIT YOUTH CIVIL DEFENSE COURSE

AU011242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Jun 80 p 5

["The Ministers for Public Education and Defense With Ninth Graders: Margot Honecker and Heinz Hoffmann Study Military Instruction"]

[Text] Oranienburg (ADN)--Together with Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of public education, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, visited the Oranienburg Pablo Neruda secondary school and the Wilhelm Florin central pioneer camp in Prebelow on Friday. As in all the other GDR Kreise in the last few weeks of June every year there are civil defense training courses for ninth grade students and paramilitary instruction for those boys who have volunteered for it. Also participating in the visit was Guenther Jahn, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Bezirk leadership.

The ministers had talks with students, instructors, teachers and school officials. They saw for themselves on the spot that the available facilities are being utilized to ensure multifaceted and high-standard military instruction. The girls and boys expressed their readiness to protect and defend the gains of socialism. Military instruction offers the best possible prerequisites for acquainting them with the basics of national defense. The young people said that they were felt fine in the camp and that their stay was marked by many collective experiences.

The guests also inspected the accommodations, supply and other social sectors and studied possibilities for leisure time activities.

Ministers Margot Honecker and Heinz Hoffmann expressed to all persons involved their recognition of the conscientious preparation and carrying out of these two forms of military instruction and in particular thanked all the instructors for their work. They said they valued the military instruction of the youth of the republic as a firm component part of the instruction and education process of the socialist school. In doing so the class, patriotic and internationalist attitude of the students is being further fashioned, the students' defense motivation is being consolidated and the development of their defense readiness and capability are being promoted. This is aimed at preparing the students to discharge their legal duty and their duty of honor, laid down in the constitution, of protecting peace, the socialist fatherland and the socialist community of states.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMEMORATES PEOPLE'S POLICE ANNIVERSARY

AU011303 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 30 Jun 80 p 2

["Reliable Protection of the Worker-Peasant Power: Minister Dickel on 35th Anniversary of People's Police"]

[Text] Berlin ADN/BZ--As a firm component of the socialist state power in the GDR, the German People's Police with a combat experience of three and a half decades has always consistently implemented Lenin's findings about the protection of the socialist revolution.

This is what Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, underscored in a press release on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police, which its sergeants, officers, and members of the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior are commemorating on 1 July.

Col Gen Dickel pointed out the inseparable connection between the emergence and development of the People's Police and the revolutionary struggles of the workers class, and the antifascist-Democratic upheavals and socialist building in the GDR. The further fashioning of the developed socialist society and the exacerbating class conflict with imperialism are leveling new claims today on the secure protection of the socialist state and law system.

AUTHORITIES APPREHEND FRG BOY AT BORDER

AU011507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28/29 Jun 80 p 5

["Child From GDR Apprehended"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 27 June a 13-year old boy who carried no travel documents was apprehended in the D 441 transit train at the GDR Oebisfelde border crossing point. According to his own statement he is Frank Strade from Oldenstadt (FRG). The child was taken to a children's home for orderly care.

PINTER COMMENTARY ON SCHMIDT TALKS WITH BREZHNEV, USTINOV

LD022245 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] At the conclusion of the Soviet-West German summit meeting in Moscow both parties point out that they have succeeded in (?learning) each other's point of view more deeply, and (?this has) improved the opportunities for maintaining detente. Laszlo Pinter with a comment from the newsroom:

To evaluate the significance of the Soviet-West German summit meeting in Moscow, it is sufficient to assess the present condition of East-West relations. For example, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have practically reached their lowest level. The Carter administration has shelved the issue of the ratification of the SALT II treaty, has suspended other important talks, and has launched a trade and sports boycott against Moscow. The Washington administration also tried to get its allies to support these measures and break off high-level contacts with the Soviet Union.

On certain issues, such as a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, the Bonn government has given in to American pressure, but at the same time has stood by its decision not only to continue but to expand its trade with the Soviet Union. Chancellor Schmidt was unwilling to cancel his visit to Moscow. And when President Carter, advised by Mr Brzezinski, warned him against the visit in a letter, written in an irritated tone, Chancellor Schmidt gave a resolute answer.

With this background it can be said that the main achievement of the Moscow summit meeting is that it took place at all at a time when there is a very tense international atmosphere, that in Moscow there was an exchange of views in a constructive atmosphere, with an attempt to advance standpoints. Both President Brezhnev and Chancellor Schmidt emphasized that they aimed to overcome the present negotiating deadlock and prepare for the agreements of tomorrow. President Brezhnev said in Moscow that he hoped that Chancellor Schmidt would carefully consider the opinion outlined in Moscow, while on its part the Soviet Union would carefully consider the West German standpoint.

Chancellor Schmidt also spoke in a similar vein about a reevaluation of attitudes. Obviously, such a development would be most important in leading toward arms limitation, the number one problem in Europe, where too many weapons (?confront) the countries of the continent. The NATO decision adopted last December to deploy the new type of American medium-range missiles in Europe, aimed at the Soviet Union, was received with considerable alarm in many countries, including Hungary. And if such deployment is carried out, it will create a most dangerous situation in Europe, and lead to a grave escalation of the arms race.

The Soviet and the West German stands differ on the question of these new types of rockets. But the [words indistinct] of the talks in Moscow and the intention of seeking agreement was indicated by the fact that, while he was in Moscow, Chancellor Schmidt also (?visited) the Moscow Ministry of Defense, and, according to reports, had an objective talk with Minister Ustinov as well as the chief of staff, Marshal Ogarkov, [word indistinct] regarded as the leading Soviet rocket expert. This of course does not mean that agreement lies just around the corner. However, the main result of the Soviet-West German summit meeting in Moscow shows that the spirit of East-West negotiations is still alive. And it would be a grave mistake to talk about detente--a term which certain circles overseas would like to erase from the political vocabulary--in the past tense.

HAVASI RECEIVES USSR's KONSTANTIN KATUSHEV

LD021344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In Budapest, in the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee, Ferenc Havasi received Konstantin Katushev. Present at the meeting between the secretary of the Central Committee and the leader of the Soviet economic delegation was Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

Embassy Reception

LD021054 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI)--Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Budapest, hosted a reception on Tuesday evening in honour of a Soviet delegation visiting Hungary to attend the session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. The event was attended by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and the members and experts of the two delegations headed by Jozef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev, deputy prime ministers of Hungary and the Soviet Union respectively.

FRIGYES PUJA LEAVES ON VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

LD021544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Frigyes Puja has left for Switzerland. The foreign minister has been invited for an official visit by Pierre Aubert, foreign minister of the Swiss State Confederation.

THREE INDUSTRY TRUSTS ELIMINATED; INDEPENDENCE ENHANCED

WA012000 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 19 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] As of 30 June, three food industry trusts, the Trust of the Wine Industry Enterprises, the Trust of the Tobacco Industry Enterprises and the Trust of the Sugar Industry Enterprises will be terminated. Instead, the bureaus of the wine industry, sugar industry and tobacco industry will exercise supervision over these enterprises in such a manner that the bureaus' authority will not curtail the greater enterprise independence which elimination of the trusts was intended to enhance.

A press briefing on the change recently enacted by the Council of Ministers was held on 18 June by Imre Kovacs, deputy minister of agriculture and food. The ministry had previously instructed the trusts to develop a system of management which would grant greater independence to the enterprise and modernize internal accounting. This has already been realized in administrative practice. However, conditions have reached a point where greater progress is possible in some branches. Due to the elimination of the three trusts, 30 enterprises now have greater autonomy. Steps are being taken to redeploy the manpower unemployed due to the termination of the trusts. Ultimately, the new setup will permit a certain amount of competition among the enterprises involved. As a result of the organizational updating, the factories of the confectionery industry will gain full independence beginning in January 1981. There will also be a number of mergers: The Szerencs chocolate factory will merge with the Szerencs sugar factory; the Gyor cookie and wafer factory with the Gyor grain trading and milling enterprise. This should lead to more efficient and productive operations.

MORE MEAT, POULTRY TO BE SOLD IN 'HIGHER-CLASS' SHOPS

LD030756 Warsaw PAP in English 0226 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 July (PAP)--Several more varieties of meat and poultry have been sold in Poland since July 1 through the network of shops selling higher grades of meat at higher prices, it was announced tonight. The move affects pork legs, beef with the bone cut, bacon and rashers, as well as ducks, turkeys and geese. The change will affect restaurants but not factory and school canteens, hospitals and holiday homes.

In the two-tier structure of meat prices that has existed in Poland for some years, the share of the higher-class shops has been insignificant so far. Now they will account for 420,000 out of the 2,045,000 tonnes of meat to be distributed through the retail network. The bulk of meat and meat products will still be sold at previous prices. The communique on the change said that the additional revenue will result in lower subsidies for meat production, and the money thus saved will be earmarked for the improvement of the situation of the lowest-paid people, large families, and pensioners.

MEAT PRICES RAISED; WORK 'STOPPAGE' AT FACTORY

WA030245 London REUTER in English 0052 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, July 2, REUTER--The Polish Government tonight raised meat prices and announced that more meat would be sold in commercial stores where prices are up to twice as high as those charged by state-subsidized butchers. The televised announcement followed repeated hints by the government of Prime Minister Edward Babiuch that food prices, which have been kept artificially low in Poland for over a decade through enormous subsidies, would have to go up. The last time the government attempted to put up prices was in 1976, when it was forced to revoke the measures following strikes and widespread disturbances. The announcement stressed that prices would remain the same in state and commercial stores, but added that boneless beef, smoked bacon, turkey and duck would be sold only at commercial prices.

About 40 per cent of the workers at the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw staged an unofficial stoppage when they learned yesterday about the effective price increases. They petitioned management for bonuses, well informed sources said.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CHANGE IN MEAT PRICING

LD030718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with telephone inquiries made by listeners concerning the price of meat, we are rebroadcasting an interview with the vice chairman of the Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, Spolem, Czeslaw Burhard, by the television bulletin editorial board:
[begin recording]

[Question] Mr President, what changes are there in the meat marketing system?

[Answer] Current regulations are still in force on the sale of meat and meat products in commercial shops at market prices. Official prices hold at the other shops. But, starting 1 July, the meat industry has increased the range of meat sales at market prices, including boneless beef, smoked bacon, pigs' knuckles, as well as some tinned meats.

[Question] Altogether, how much meat will be sold by commercial shops?

[Answer] Now we will sell 420,000 tons of meat and other products at commercial prices, out of the total of 2.045 million tons.

[Question] That means that noncommercial shops will be still operating.

[Answer] Naturally, for the sale of the remaining cuts of meat and meat products, and poultry as well.

[Question] What about poultry, and what about the price of poultry?

[Answer] Basic varieties of poultry which are important for market supply, such as chicken, will be sold by noncommercial shops at present prices. On the other hand, turkeys, geese and ducks will be sold at market prices.

[Question] Would an increase in commercial sales promote more rational meat management?

[Answer] There is a very difficult situation with meat and meat products. The supply of meat is unable to meet the demand. We all feel that everyday. Also, the costs of meat production are growing. On the whole, everybody knows well that despite the introduction of market prices, the state's treasury still continues to donate large sums toward breeding and meat production. We look with concern at the fact that the livestock purchasing plan is not being fulfilled. In these circumstances, we are being forced to rationalize consumption. Hence, we will produce more cooked meat products, in order to produce greater bulk for consumption out of the existing stocks.

[Question] Despite the fact that much has been said about the need for increased commercial sale in recent months, many television viewers feel surprised.

[Answer] This is not a new problem. The Sejm on 3 April dealt with the problem. The president of the Council of Ministers announced on 3 April that the sums collected will be earmarked for the lowest paid [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr President, due to increased commercial sales, will payments for board at holiday establishments, childrens camps and workers' canteens be affected?

[Answer] Absolutely not. At work canteens, on workers' holidays, at kindergarten camps the same official prices are in force. But the difference in the costs of production will naturally be borne by the treasury. [end recording]

WOJTASZEK RECEIVES WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN CHANDRA

AU011140 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 80 p 7

[Excerpt] PAP--On 25 June E. Wojtaszek, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of foreign affairs, met Romesh Chandra, World Peace Council chairman, and council members participating in the Warsaw session of the disarmament commission of the World Peace Council.

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN PARIS

LD022020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1430 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, is paying a visit to Paris. During talks with Jean Francois-Poncet, Minister Wojtaszek has been discussing problems of bilateral relations and certain international questions, especially those of detente.

BABIUCH SPEAKS AT VIENNA BANQUET 25 JUNE

AU011002 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 80 p 7

[Report on speech delivered by Premier Edward Babiuch at the 25 June dinner given in his honor in Vienna by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky]

[Text] Having cordially thanked his hosts in Austria for their hospitality, Premier E. Babiuch stated: I am very pleased that one of my first visits abroad is to Austria. It is certainly not a matter of coincidence. Frequent contacts and mutual visits have become a good tradition in Polish-Austrian relations. They correspond to the state and spirit of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries and peoples. They serve well the developing comprehensive cooperation between our countries, and proceed from the desire of our two governments and peoples to contribute constructively to the cause of peace, security and cooperation on our continent.

I am convinced that our talks will contribute to the further comprehensive development and deepening of Polish-Austrian relations based on principles of good neighborliness. They also constitute a substantial factor in general European efforts in defense of the detente process in the present complex international situation.

The adverse trends noticeable for some time in the international situation bolster us in our faith in the growing importance of responsibility borne by all states and peoples for the development of this situation in line with the letter and spirit of the historic CSCE Final Act adopted in Helsinki. The fact is disturbing that the formidable arms race has thus far not been curbed, and moreover, decisions have been adopted whose goal is escalating nuclear missile armament in Europe.

Polish foreign policy--and this was manifested by the Polish Sejm a few days ago--invariably strives to consolidate international security and develop cooperation among states. We are prepared to further enhance international cooperation, to engage in frank dialogue with all countries, political and social forces all over the world, who are, irrespective of political and ideological differences, for peace, detente and disarmament.

This is the trend of our policy and those are the objectives of the initiatives that are being raised in the international forum by Poland individually or in cooperation with our socialist allies.

We proceed from the assumption that a concrete and appreciable progress in militant detente between the East and West would be of fundamental importance and mark a turning point.

For this reason, the Warsaw session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, held in May this year, proposed to convene a summit meeting to eliminate the hotbeds of tensions in the world and to boost mutual confidence and security. Edward Gierek's proposal to convene in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe continues to be topical. We attach very great significance to the talks in your beautiful capital city, Vienna.

We attach much attention to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of states which signed the CSCE Final Act. We are prepared to cooperate with all to hold that meeting in a constructive atmosphere and to attain results enriching and promoting the post-Helsinki process of detente and cooperation.

As the exchanges of our opinions have confirmed, Poland and Austria are vitally interested in the consolidation of positive trends in international politics, in opposing negative trends and in paving the way to continuing useful contacts among all states.

With great attention and appreciation, we noted the efforts made by Austria and by yourself personally, Mr Chancellor, including those on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of signing the State Treaty, to resume among all parties concerned a dialogue on current problems in the world. This is a particularly constructive example of values that can be contributed by neutral and nonaligned states to international political life.

We are also glad that our views on the most topical international problems and on the main trends in present world developments are identical or close to identical. In my opinion, this fact provides the two states with a good platform for further cooperation in the international arena. The present-day world and Europe need examples of mutual understanding and smooth cooperation among states with different socioeconomic systems. I dare to assume that Poland and Austria, who have engaged in a constructive dialogue for years, can be regarded as such an example.

I would like to state with particular pleasure that our bilateral relations have been developing comprehensively and successfully, and can be regarded as a model of peaceful and good-neighborly living-together and cooperation in Europe.

The potential of developing these relations is large, and there is still much to be done. Particularly important is the development of economic cooperation in all forms, and the creation of lasting links. I am convinced that the settlements reached by us will enrich our economic cooperation in new forms and spheres, and will result in more balanced exchanges between Poland and Austria. In our conversations, we noted many possibilities arising from the existing links and from the economic, human and cultural potentials of our two countries. We should expand our cooperation and give it new impetus.

I am deeply convinced that in the nearest future, mutual relations between Poland and Austria will further expand and deepen.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES CEMA SESSION RESULTS

LD012010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] At its session today, the party Central Committee Politburo reviewed the results of the 34th CEMA session, which was held in Prague from 17-19 June this year, and accepted the stand of the Polish delegation. It was stressed that Poland continue to strive for a further development of multilateral economic cooperation within the CEMA framework, with special emphasis on the supplies of raw and other materials; industrial specialization and cooperation, as well as research into new technologies and techniques.

In the next item on its agenda, the Politburo acquainted itself with a report on implementation of decisions to modernize the operation of domestic trade in 1979-1985. It was stated that the innovations introduced so far--and these include flexible forms of employment, improvements in the economic-financial system which give greater power to directors, and new methods of operation of large commercial outlets--have brought noticeable results. The Politburo recommended a wider introduction of the modified economic-financial system and drew attention to the need for constant improvement in the standards and quality of service in commercial outlets in every voivodship.

The Politburo also heard a report about the implementation of resolutions adopted by the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which deal with increasing the contribution which the nationalized small-scale industry makes to Poland's socio-economic development. The first stage of the resolutions implementation has given positive results. The simplification of the system of running the work of the small-scale industry has created conditions needed for better management and flexible adaptation to market needs.

The Politburo recommended that the manufacturing capabilities of the small-scale industry should be extended further, and the range of goods it produces increased. This applies especially to farm and food products. The need for better utilization of the opportunities to increase output intended for local markets and for using raw materials derived locally was stressed. Cooperation between the key industry and small-scale industry enterprises should be improved. The Politburo has instructed all departments and local administrations to go on promoting the ideas of the small-scale industry's development in accordance with the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum's resolution.

GLOS PRACY VIEWS 'MILITARISTIC' ACTIONS OF U.S., NATO

WA011500 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 20-22 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Stanislaw Kisiecki: "At a Dangerous Crossroad"]

[Text] There is no doubt that in the recent period, the world has found itself at a dangerous crossroad: The militaristic policy of the U.S. has caused a number of tensions in the international situation, leading to a new edition of the "cold war" and to the intensification of antagonisms and confrontations. This policy threatens the achievements of detente, which in the past years has contributed to such a significant degree to shaping relations among states having different socio-political systems on the bases of trust and mutual understanding.

The result of this threat is that, presently, all initiatives and actions which aim at bringing back the climate of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation, take on fundamental significance.

NATO in the Orbit of Washington

Recent months have brought a clearly delineated chain of American moves of a militaristic nature, the purpose of which was to guarantee military superiority to the U.S. and NATO, which is directed by the Pentagon. The most glaring proof of these efforts was the decision pushed through in December last year on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the territory of West Europe. Because this decision aroused serious opposition in various West Europe circles, the U.S. militaristic circles are trying (for example, during the last meeting of the so-called NATO nuclear planning group) to speed up as much as possible the specific siting of these weapons. At the same time, they are exerting increasingly stronger pressures on their West European allies in NATO to increase armaments and military expenditures to a greater degree than heretofore. They are also endeavoring more and more explicitly to draw their NATO partners into problems taking place far beyond the borders of Europe. The militarily oriented forces of the Pentagon are striving to expand the scope of NATO activity to other regions of the world, especially to the crude oil-bearing zone of the Persian Gulf.

Attempts at drawing the NATO partners into tension-aggravating militaristic actions in other regions are not new, but in the recent period they have intensified considerably. The NATO countries still have not treated with due importance the proposal of Poland on the matter of calling a European disarmament conference. The Soviet initiative for unilateral withdrawal of specific contingents of soldiers and military equipment from the territory of the GDR also has not gained a reply. The speeding up by the U.S. of the placement of nuclear missiles in the West European countries and pushing new armament programs--for example, undertaking the production of offensive chemical weapons--constitute consecutive steps in aggravating the international situation and intensifying controversial issues on the European continent.

All Would Win on Detente

There is no shortage of politicians in West Europe who advocate the continuation of the international detente processes. "All states would win in continuing the policy of detente; all would lose as a result of the increase in tension," stated the minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, O. Ullsten, during a recent visit to the Soviet Union. The president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in an interview for the weekly L'EXPRESS, declared that he was in favor of maintaining the balance of forces as a basis for international security, and acknowledged that despite all the difficulties in defining this balance, such a condition exists at the present time. In both these declarations is contained the conviction that there exists a need for undertaking a detente policy which is advantageous for all states and nations, and also for stemming the arms race, a race that violates the principles of political dialogue and cooperation.

The Roads to Disarmament May Be Varied

The socialist countries have repeatedly given expression to their consistent position that there are no controversial issues which could not be settled by political means. They have pointed out that all attempts at imposing military superiority on the socialist community, and all attempts at violating the principles of parity and identical security in relations between the East and the West, are doomed to be fiascoes. The socialist countries underscored, among other things, recently in the proposals of the states-parties of the Warsaw Pact, that they are ready to undertake disarmament negotiations on every level.

A practical example of the readiness of the socialist countries to undertake negotiations was the session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, where once again a proposal was submitted on stopping production of nuclear weapons by all states, and then the gradual reduction of the stocks until their complete liquidation. Of course, this basic disarmament concept does not exclude other proposals of a limited nature which provide for a partial and gradual removal of the sources of tensions and conflicts. The roads of constructive progress in the field of detente which pave the way to disarmament can be varied. If, for example, the conference on military detente and disarmament requires a certain preparatory period, an understanding can then, of course, already be reached without delay to the effect that none of the parties on the European Continent will increase the numerical strength of its armed forces in the area embraced by the stipulations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The socialist countries represent the realistic position that a condition for the positive development of detente and international cooperation, is curbing the military potential in Europe and the world. Many times in past years they have emphasized that all actions aimed at increasing the arms arsenals constitute an obvious threat to the principles and spirit of detente. Therefore, extending the process of detente to the military sphere constitutes a fundamental goal of all peaceful initiatives of each of the countries of the Warsaw Pact and this organization as a whole.

The newest proposals of the Warsaw Pact states aim at curbing all attempts at violating the existing system of forces and ending the arms race, as well as returning to the principles for settling all controversial issues by political means and negotiations conducted in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding. These proposals embrace the basic issues of the present day. The socialist countries believe that these proposals should be treated with due consideration and responsibility by the West, so that a way out of the period of tensions and conflicts can be found, and they be paths away from the dangerous crossroad in the direction of peace and international cooperation.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE COMMENTS ON VENICE SUMMIT

WA032000 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial commentary by Stef: "Venice Interlude"]

[Text] The world "bastion of industrialization"--the seven most developed capitalist countries--met again in Venice. From a doctrinal point of view, that conference, the sixth, demonstrates the vitality of the idea of the so-called trilateral conference, which is the brain child of Z. Brzezinski and the cradle of the international education of Jimmy Carter. Looking at the matter more pragmatically, we perceive that that "summit" was a political necessity. In recent months--with the background of crisis in the relations between East and West--the divergencies between the two main members of that edifice, the United States and Western Europe, greatly increased instead of levelling off. We have reported the manifestations of the disharmony in our publication. It is sufficient to recall that in the whole series of these manifestations there were contradictory assessments of the meeting in Warsaw of the President of France with the First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the prospects of negotiations on freezing or reducing medium-range missiles, the attitude on ostensible peace in the Middle East (along with an assessment of the Palestinians' right to national self-determination), the shaded approach to the situation in Afghanistan, and also the decisions of particular countries with regard to participation in the Moscow Olympics.

Such a rich complex of a dissimilarity of views indicates that their causes are deeper and homogenous. They can be formulated synthetically in two groups. To the first belong those which emanate from objective differences in the political, military and economic postures of the two shores of the Atlantic. The United States generally feels the most secure in each of these sectors, while West Europe manifests greater sensititity to disturbances and crises which could expose it to the risk of a military conflict--or even only a political confrontation--or also to being cut off from overseas sources of energy and raw materials. The second source of divergence is the constant ambivalence of the leaders of West Europe, which was aptly and briefly formulated by an anonymous interloctur in the weekly NEWSWEEK: "Every Western statesman experiences two contradictory feelings: satisfaction that the United States exists, and disconsolation that the life or death of his countrymen depends to a large degree on the decisions of a foreign and distant president." [paragraph continues]

Let us add that this disconsolation is inversely proportional to the degree of confidence which these leaders have in the current U.S. President. It is known--even if only from Schmidt's tart remark regarding Carter's letter to him--that the occupant of the White House is not highly regarded in West Europe.

Nonetheless, the person of the President is one matter, and the might of the United States is another. That is why the Western "summits"--for completely objective reasons--always serve to strengthen the American leadership, for either a longer or shorter period, sometimes scarcely to the moment of the farewell handshake. The correctness of this was evident also in Venice. The "Europeans" toned down their "autonomous" attitude on the issues of the Middle East, accepted a harder position vis-a-vis the oil producers' cartel, and complied to a certain degree with American skepticism regarding the Soviet decision on partial withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. Meanwhile, Chancellor Schmidt did not publicly challenge Carter's decisions in order not to suspend or even delay, under any circumstances, the implementation of the December NATO decisions on installing a new generation of nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Carter's success seems to be superficial, however. The prestige of his political line is not so great as to assure durability and profoundness of a verbal smoothing of the front; all the more since the strongest-sounding sentence in the final declaration of the Venice "summit," announcing the "breaking of the dependence between economic growth and crude oil imports," should, for some time, be placed among the fairy tales.

GDR NAVY FORMATION VISITS GDYNIA 27 JUNE

AU011228 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28, 29 Jun 80 p 5

["Salute of Honor in Gdynia for Our People's Navy Formation: Polish Comrades in Arms Accord Cordial Welcome"]

[Text] Gdynia (ADN)--With the traditional exchange of salutes a formation of ships of the People's Navy entered Gdynia on Friday for an official naval visit on the 35th anniversary of the Polish Navy and of the "Days of the Sea."

Polish comrades in arms, thousands of working people and pioneers accorded an extremely cordial welcome to the crews of the coastal protection vessel Rostock, and of the training ship Wilhelm Pieck in the port of the triple city of Gdansk-Sopot-Gdynia.

On his first visit, Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy, extended the greetings of Army Gen Heniz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, to Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn, chief of the Polish Navy. He reported on the initiatives of the members of the People's Navy in preparation for the 10th SED Congress.

Together with the People's Navy ships, the Soviet cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolutsiya and the destroyer Obraztsovyy, under command of Adm Vladimir Sidorov, chief of the red bannered Baltic Fleet, arrived in Gdynia.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA--PAP--On 24 June State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received Stanislaw Kociolek, newly nominated ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of Tunisia. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 80 p 1 AU]

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR ON COORDINATING 1981-85 PLANS

AU011430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 80 p 2

["Cooperation With Romania in Science and Technology Deepened: Protocol on Coordination of 1981-85 National Economic Plans Signed"]

[Text] Bucharest (ADN)--On 27 June 1980, in the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Nicolae Ceausesu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the protocol on coordination of the national economic plans of both countries for 1981-85 was signed on the occasion of the visit of the GDR party-state delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Nicolae Constantin, deputy premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the State Planning Committee, signed the document, which proceeds from the agreements between the two parties' general secretaries and constitutes the basis for the significant and dynamic further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the coming 5-year plan period.

An expression of the expansion of economic relations in 1981-85 is the envisaged increase in commodity exchange up to 132 percent in the coming 5 years. In this, both sides proceed from the fact that an intensification of cooperation in science and technology constitutes the proper prerequisite for this. In a program for scientific-technical cooperation in 1981-85 signed at the same time, key points were agreed upon in the area of effective utilization of raw materials and power, the development of new technologies in the metal-processing industry, the chemical industry and petrochemical industry, of enhancing the technical standard of products as well as production rationalization.

The coordination of the national economic plans continues to proceed from a continuation of specialization and cooperation agreements that have produced effective results for both sides in the past few years, as well as from tackling new projects in this field.

This applies first and foremost to specialization and cooperation in the area of the heavy machine-building industry, the machine tool industry, high voltage technology, precision mechanics and optics, and the metallurgical and chemical industry.

In keeping with the stipulations in the protocol on plan coordination, mutual commodity deliveries will total a volume of some R5.6 billion (expressed in terms of 1980 CEMA prices) in the 1981-85 period.

In the coordination, particular attention was devoted to mutual support in securing supplies of basic materials. Thus it was agreed to carry out mutual exchanges of rolled steel products at a higher level. It was possible to synchronize the mutual deliveries of basic chemical materials such as polyisoprene rubber, petroleum coke, transformer oil by the Romanian Socialist Republic and of various rubber types, silicone products and polyurethane, as well as potash fertilizer by the GDR.

The dynamics and development of mutual commodity exchange are being decisively determined by deliveries of machines, equipment and products of the electrical engineering and electronics industry. These products account for more than two thirds of the entire deliveries. The Socialist Republic of Romania will continue exporting equipment for the metallurgical industry, rail vehicles, trucks, agricultural machines, automobiles, machine tools, transformers, electric motors, products of computer technology and other products of the electrical engineering and electronics industry and will expand them.

In the forthcoming 5-year period the GDR will supply, among other things, machine tools, lifting and conveying equipment, stranding machines, construction machinery, agricultural machines, textile machinery, metallurgical equipment and products of high voltage technology and communications equipment.

Mutual supplies of pharmaceutical products as well as of products of the textile and timber industries were agreed upon to supply the population.

The Socialist Republic of Romania will supply fresh and processed fruit and vegetables as well as table wines also in the 1981-85 period.

The results of the plan coordination will constitute the basis for the new long-term trade agreement between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. They will help to further enhance the performance level and efficiency of the national economies of both countries and at the same time have a substantial influence on the planned strengthening of the economic power of the CEMA member countries.

CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Oprea Meeting

AU021934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/7/1980--On July 2, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Allah E. Gotlieb, secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, now paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, full satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the relations of collaboration established between Romania and Canada in various domains, and the stage of the cooperation actions initiated by the two countries was analysed. Discussed were also questions concerning the further development of the Romanian-Canadian relations in domains of mutual interest, the expansion and diversification of goods exchanges, as well as aspects of the present-day international life.

Andrei Meeting

AU021937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/7/1980--The minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, started talks on July 2 with Allan E. Gotlieb, secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GIOSAN RECEIVES UPPER VOLTA PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU021933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/7/1980--The chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, met on July 2 Traore Zoumma, member of the National Political Bureau of the Voltaic Democratic Party, secretary-general for mass organization affairs, deputy to the National Assembly of the Republic of Upper Volta, and Compaore Honore, member of the Foreign Policy Commission of the National Assembly, now paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, stress was laid with satisfaction on the upward course of the relations between the two countries which develop in keeping with the agreements reached during the visits at presidential level. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on the preoccupations and activity of the two parliaments, the joint wish being highlighted to expand their links of friendship and collaboration, to enhance their contribution to further developing and amplifying the relations between the two countries, to consolidating peace and speeding up the process of international detente, to consistently promoting understanding and rapprochement among peoples.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADER LONGO DEPARTS 2 JULY

AU021108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/7/1980--Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on July 2. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and by other Romanian officials.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--The headquarters of a Romanian-Egyptian Friendship Association has been opened in Cairo. The festivity was attended by the RCP delegation currently visiting Egypt, Sa'id Zaki, secretary of the National Democratic Party and chairman of the Leadership Council of the Egyptian-Romanian Friendship Association, other Egyptian officials, Egyptian graduates of Romanian schools and journalists. In a very warm atmosphere, the speakers stressed that, activated by the personal encouragement and the relations of esteem and respect between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, the relations between the two countries and peoples are continuously developing in all areas. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 80 AU]

CHINESE EXHIBITION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25-6-1980--The exhibition "The Long March of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army" opened at the Palace of Culture in Iasi on June 25, organized by the Museum of History of the Chinese Revolution. Speeches were made at the inauguration ceremony by Ion Arhip, director of the museum complex of Iasi, and Tien Ginfen, counsellor at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest. The speakers highlighted the outstanding achievements scored by the Chinese people in the years of socialist construction, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and the interest and satisfaction with which the Romanian people follow the successes of the industrious and gifted Chinese people in the grand work of building a modern China with a flourishing economy and culture. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1245 GMT 25 Jun 80 AU]

SUNDIC SEES SCHMIDT-BREZHNEV TALKS AS 'USEFUL'

LD021654 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] After the Brezhnev-Schmidt meeting in Moscow, Milika Sundic comments:

Even if it had not been pointed out, anyone who followed with care the Moscow dialogue between Brezhnev and Schmidt could have been convinced that the two statesmen said what was on their minds. Chancellor Schmidt knew in advance that the trip to Moscow would not be a pleasant outing, but he rightly believed--as came true--that it would be mutually beneficial. He said what he wanted to say, and his hosts spared no pains to reply in like manner. The TASS agency even polemicized with Schmidt, but this had no effect on the planned course and outcome of the Kremlin talks.

Two basic problems--Afghanistan and missiles--were at the center of attention, but agreement was not reached in either case, except that Brezhnev and Schmidt were in agreement that talks can be held even with the existence of such differences. Schmidt and Genscher sought and obtained agreement that a dialogue should be held on missiles with leading military officials, Defense Minister Ustinov and his deputy Ogarkov. This part of the talks is less well-known, but in spite of this, one gains the impression that it was not in vain.

On the level of bilateral relations, in which both sides take an equal interest, there were evidently no problems, for the benefits derived by both the FRG and the Soviet Union from this are so great that even such major problems as missiles and Afghanistan look smaller than they really are. Even alliance with the United States and the FRG's obligations toward the Atlantic pact could not persuade Schmidt not to go off to Moscow, just as his insistence on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan did not dampen the Soviet interest in developing and promoting economic cooperation with the FRG.

The meeting in the Kremlin, regarded from the standpoint of West European interests, was useful in many respects. It was primarily useful in regard to increasing the West European role in rescuing detente and preventing possible clashes between the superpowers. This does not exactly please the United States, which even went to some length to divert its allies from contacts with Moscow, but it is clear that the United States, too, is starting to think about the need to mitigate the confrontation with the Soviet Union. In the final analysis, the dialogue started by Giscard and Schmidt with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Warsaw and Moscow will have no vital influence on the relations between West Europe and the United States, but they might soon be useful for the Washington administration in the period after the presidential elections.

The problems disputed by East and West did not arise yesterday, nor can one count on their disappearing tomorrow. The Afghanistan crisis has only been put into the limelight in order better to be seen, and the incandescence that has come about in the relations between the two superpowers has only confirmed the familiar truth that bloc approaches to open problems do not resolve any of them, but only open up new ones. After all, everything confronting everyone since the war up to today--all the problems and critical hot spots--are the consequences of interbloc competition and accords at the expense of others. If West Europe manages, in seeking and fighting for its own identity, to change something in the Moscow-Washington timetable, then whatever it does will help toward making detente universal.

Chancellor Schmidt clearly spared no pains, and it could be said that he succeeded in showing himself in Moscow both as a European and as a U.S. ally who thinks for himself.

DIMITRIJEVIC VIEWS SCHMIDT'S TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU021728 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] Evaluations and appraisals of Chancellor Schmidt's talks in Moscow are one of the important world topics today. The U.S. Department of State positively assessed FRG Chancellor Schmidt's stand in Moscow and his emphasized request to the Soviet Union that all Soviet troops should withdraw from Afghanistan and that the Soviet Union should accept the Western offer on opening talks on limiting nuclear weapons on the European continent without any preconditions.

Today in Brussels it was announced that the NATO countries will be informed tomorrow about the results of Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow, when a meeting of permanent representatives of the 15 member countries of the North Atlantic alliance will be held. British commentators stress that the visit by Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Moscow demonstrated, if nothing else, that the badly needed dialogue between the East and the West could be resumed. In connection with the Moscow dialogue, here is a commentary by Bojan Dimitrijevic:

After a 6-month freeze, talks have resumed, and this is a favorable omen. It is a positive thing that frank talks were held, that what was on one's mind was said, as Schmidt put it, and that both sides are satisfied although differences remain.

There is another favorable matter that is not being mentioned now, although, it appears, it has been tacitly accepted. The dialogue on missiles, Afghanistan and on economic relations did not begin between the great powers, but rather the Soviet Union began it with two West European statesmen, of which the first, Giscard d'Estaing, received an unfavorable assessment in the United States, while the other, Chancellor Schmidt, received a favorable assessment. It seems as though the United States has retained the right to join in as it sees fit, while the Soviet side acts as though it has accepted not to hold talks solely with the other superpower, but also with the West European group on an equal footing.

In the Moscow dialogue it was essential that both sides agree it was necessary to begin talks on missiles. This means talks on the Soviet missiles which for the time being can reach targets in Europe, but which, by adding another stage, can become intercontinental missiles, and talks on the intended answer, the installation of American missiles in Europe which would immediately have an intercontinental range.

If talks could begin simultaneously on reducing the existing European arsenals of other weapons of war, this would be even more favorable. Moreover, these other weapons, in relation to the missile dispute, are increasingly losing their deterrent value for the other side. They have only remained a military guarantee of both sides' right to have a presence in an area which by public or secret agreements has divided Europe into spheres of interest.

It appears, regarding the Afghanistan crisis that both sides have maintained the same (?distant) positions. What is new, however, is that this problem was also frankly discussed. The extent to which this talk was frank is confirmed by Moscow PRAVDA's passing over in silence or polemicizing with those parts of Schmidt's public statements dealing with Afghanistan. This procedure is unusual when reporting the public statements of foreign statesmen visiting a country. For this reason it can be assumed that this procedure was provoked by the feeling that counterarguments are lacking for certain of Schmidt's views on the consequences of the Afghan affair for broader international relations and (?crisis). One should hope that these consequences will contribute more to [words indistinct], without any assistance or interference from outside, to declare itself about its own destiny, than the chancellor's arguments which have remained unknown to Soviet readers.

The Moscow talks also open the door for strengthening the West German-Soviet exchange. The bipolaristic detente did not open the door to an exchange of U.S. technology for Soviet natural wealth, and to the extent the door was slightly opened, the Afghan affair has again closed it. The import of the West German technology will not be an adequate replacement for this unfulfilled expectation because U.S. technology is on a higher level. However, German technology is welcome to achieve a more rapid and more complete utilization of the enormous Soviet natural resources, particularly now when the energy crisis is being felt by all and when there is a shortage of consumer goods that is particularly being felt by those countries burdened by a race for a more nearly perfect and expensive means of war.

The talks have begun, but no problems have been resolved. For this reason it is necessary to wait for the coming events to show what is realistic to expect and what is not as a possible scope [as heard] for resuming negotiations between the two bloc sides that mutually behave as both partners and rivals.

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV MEETS DJURANOVIC, VLASKALIC

AU021952 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 2 Jul 80

[BTA correspondent Goran Goten]

[Text] Belgrade, July 2--Today Mr Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the SFR of Yugoslavia, received Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, who is visiting the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Mr Lukanov and Mr Djuranovic gave a positive assessment to the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic cooperation, pointing at the same time that there are insufficiently explored possibilities in that sphere.

A view was shared that along with the expansion of trade on long-term and lasting basis, there should be introduced new forms of mutual cooperation, such as joint industrial production, specialization of production, coordination of capital investments, joint investments in the building of industrial plants, joint entry of third markets, as other initiatives for which possibilities for bilateral interest existed. Issues related to the preparation of the new long-term trading agreement between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for the next five-year period, were discussed. The agreement should be signed by the end of this year.

Mr Lukanov and Mr Djuranovic exchanged views on some topical international issues.

Today Mr Lukanov was received also by Mr Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the Presidency of the CC of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia and chairman of the CC of the League of Communists of Serbia. In a friendly talk they expressed their mutual interest and their wish to further expand economic cooperation and the all-round cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Bulgaria within the framework of the overall development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations.

This evening the Bulgarian economic delegation left for the Socialist Republic of Slovenia at the invitation of Mr Anton Vratusa, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Parliament of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1910 GMT on 2 July adds: "Lukanov today resumed the talks with his host, President of the Executive Council of the constituent Republic of Serbia Ivan Stambolic."]

FINANCE SECRETARY ASSESSES VISIT TO LEBANON, UAE

LD021436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's relations with the United Arab Emirates and Lebanon are good, but there are possibilities for the promotion of economic cooperation. This was stated today by Yugoslav Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic on returning from visits to the two countries.

In the United Arab Emirates, Kostic conferred with Finance Minister Hamdan al-Maktum and other figures. Both sides will give their contribution to the expansion of all-round political and economic relations, it was assessed.

In Lebanon, Kostic held talks with Lebanese President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Huss and Finance Minister al-Khalil who assessed as positive the activity of Yugoslav enterprises in Lebanon. Both sides spoke in favour of expanding mutual commodity exchange and the Yugoslav economy's greater engagement in construction in Lebanon. The founding is to be prepared of Beirut-based Yugoslav-Arab bank, to contribute to the further expansion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Middle East countries it was agreed.

BAKOCEVIC SPEAKS ON SOCIALIZATION OF FOREIGN POLICY

LD021942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)--Tito's policy of peace and nonalignment, peaceful cooperation and equitable economic and political relations among peoples and states is now the legacy of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, it was stated today at a press conference at the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia.

A discussion on the implementation of foreign policy will be held on July 9 by the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia. With a membership of over 13 million, the alliance is the largest socio-political organization in Yugoslavia.

For us, socialization of the country's foreign policy has always been a form of implementing the self-management rights of Yugoslav citizens and working people, said the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Presidency member Aleksandar Bakocevic at today's press conference.

Questions related to foreign policy should be more frequently discussed in municipal assemblies and local neighbourhood communities, Bakocevic stressed.

This will not be difficult, he underlined, as Yugoslavs are really very interested in world developments. Their wish is that Yugoslavia may continue to give its undiminished contribution to dealing with all disputes by (?peaceful means and) to the strengthening of peace and international cooperation, Bakocevic concluded.

BAKARIC VISITED BY CROATIAN OFFICIALS

LD022258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Brdo, near Kranj--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; and Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, today visited Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at Brdo near Kranj, where Comrade Bakaric, on his doctors' advice, is recovering after a successful operation in the Ljubljana clinical center.

RESERVE OFFICERS TASKS IN CIVIL PROTECTION DISCUSSED

LD022322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The activities of organizations and members of the federation of reserve officers in civil protection tasks should be focussed in civil protection units and headquarters (?in local) communities and organizations of associated labor. This was emphasized at today's session of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia.

Special attention was devoted in the debate to training officers for duties in civil protection units. It was stressed that this training is still too theoretical, and that there is a lack of practical work. In this connection, attention was drawn to the fact that it is mainly elderly officers who are involved in civil protection tasks. One of the possibilities for alleviating the shortage of young cadres of reserve officers is seen in the increase in the number of candidates being sent to reserve officer schools, particularly from those regions where the need for these cadres is greatest.

FINANCING OF FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICIT DISCUSSED

LD022034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 2, (TANJUG)--Members of the Yugoslav Federal Council for Economic Development and Policy today asked that the practice of financing the federal budget deficit out of money issues be abolished in the foreseeable future. In this context member of the council Kiro Gligorov--who in the proceeding term served as president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia--proposed that the financial obligations of all budgets in Yugoslavia be in the future determined according to the realized, not planned national income. The introduction of this principle in all forms and spheres of spending and consumption would have a stabilizing effect on all points, said Gligorov.

The debate was occasioned by a government bill sent to the assembly, which asked for an increase in the federal budget. This year the budget amounts to just over 130 billion dinars, more than half the sum to be used to meet the country's defense needs.

Members of the Federal Council for Economic Development and Policy also warned that the present method of federal budget financing contributes to reducing the funds in the economy.

MONTENEGRIN NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION

LD022254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Titograd--Reviewing the state of defense preparations in the sphere of public information and a number of other social activities, the council for national defense of the Montenegrin Presidency today concluded that in work up to date, important results had been achieved, within the material possibilities, in befitting the public information media in the republic for work in exceptional and wartime conditions. Veljko Milatovic chaired the session.

Bearing in mind the place and role of the public information media in the defense preparations of society as a whole, and particularly their importance for successful resistance to hostile propaganda and for the conduct of an armed struggle and other forms of struggle and resistance, the council pointed out in particular the need for everyday, continuing defense preparations by the public information media. The council also pointed to the need for other social activities in accordance with our socialist self-managing system and the policy of nonalignment.

BRIEFS

SARAJEVO PARTY ELECTIONS--Sarajevo--At the constituent session of the City Conference of the League of Communists of Sarajevo today Alija Latic was elected city conference president with a 1-year term of office. He was the incumbent in this office. At the session of the Sarajevo City Committee Vojislav Miljas was elected secretary with a 2-year term of office. He also was the incumbent. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 30 Jun 80 LD]

JOINT BANK WITH AUSTRIA--Vienna--An agreement was signed here today on the founding of the Adria Bank AG Austrian-Yugoslav Bank. The seat of this joint financial institution will be in Vienna. It will have a basic capital of 80 million schillings. The Yugoslav participants are Ljubljanska Bank, Associated Belgrade Bank and Zagrebacka Bank, which together contribute 64 percent of the capital. Their partners are the Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzbank Wien and two other Austrian banks. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 1 Jul 80 LD]

KOSOVO TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN--In Pristina on 20 June, an expanded session of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation elected Ramo Arihajdari, chairman of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation with an 1-year term of office, to replace Mustafa Plajkic, whose 1-year term of office as chairman has expired. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 80 p 4 AU]